FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JULY 1985

Lebanon

Further reaction to U.S. sanctions — A Lebanese Government note to the UN secretary general criticized the U.S. measures aimed at isolating Beirut Airport and warned that Lebanon reserves the right to call a UN Security Council meeting on the issue. The note, which was broadcast by Beirut radio 6 July, accused the United States of ignoring the political reasons for the hijacking and of punishing innocent parties while failing to punish the real culprits. In related developments, a Foreign Ministry official announced that Lebanon has asked the Arab League for an emergency foreign ministers' meeting to confront the U.S. measures, the radio noted, and informed sources disclosed that Lebanon is considering asking the Arab Transport Federation to discuss a boycott of all U.S. civil aviation and shipping.

The call for economic countermeasures against the United States was echoed by Iran and Libya in official statements broadcast respectively by Tehran radio and Voice of Greater Arab Homeland. Iran urged the Arab states to close their airports and airspace to U.S. flights while Libya called for a "comprehensive boycott" against U.S. aircraft, ships, and goods.

Damascus talks, security situation — Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Amal movement leader Nabih Birri, and other Lebanese Muslim leaders held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam over the weekend, according to Damascus radio and television reports. The discussions in Damascus focused on measures to restore security and national accord. Meanwhile, Syria has withdrawn one-fifth of its troops from Lebanon, the Israeli defense minister disclosed in a statement cited by Jerusalem radio. In southern Lebanon, Amal militia captured seven army of southern Lebanon (ASL) soldiers in a 5 July attack on an ASL post in a village some 6 miles west of Israel's northern border, Jerusalem radio reported.

Iran

Officials changed — Due to "too much work and fatigue," the state public prosecutor has been replaced by Musavi Khoiniha, a "scholar who is highly committed," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni stated in an announcement broadcast by Tehran radio. As for the recent change in the naval command, KUNA cited reports that Khomeyni relieved the Navy commander from his post because the latter "objected" to the detention of the Kuwaiti ship *Al-Muharraq*, which *GULF DAILY NEWS* asserted will be freed by the Iranians in "mid-July."

Bomb — A concussion bomb exploded in central Tehran 7 July disrupting traffic for 10 minutes. IRNA revealed, adding that "agents of imperialism" were responsible.

Far East visit results — Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in comments at a 7 July Majlis session covered by IRNA, viewed his trip to the PRC and Japan as a "successful prelude" to Iran taking its rightful place in the East and West blocs, and added that the visits were a "new move" in Iranian foreign and international policy. He also maintained that according to "some Japanese officials," his 5 July interview on Japanese television convinced "at least half" of the Japanese people about Iran's legitimate stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

Shelling moratorium — Iranian combatants are under strict orders not to shell Iraqi border towns "until further notice," a military spokesman announced, according to IRNA.

IRNA on Egyptian Muslims — "Thousands" of Egyptian Muslims at Cairo's Al-Nur Mosque condemned the West and East and called for the establishment of an "Islamic Republic of Egypt," IRNA reported 6 July, adding that riot police "laid siege" to the mosque with riot control gear.

OPEC

OPEC oil ministers have decided to "defend" the organization's price and market share, the OPEC chairman stated at the close of their fourth meeting in Vienna in remarks related by WAKH. The formation of a "marketing control" organization within OPEC is under discussion while "most" ministers agreed to a floating production ceiling which would "fluctuate" seasonally," the agency added.

Sudan

Former President Ja'far Numayri can be tried for his "crimes" in Sudan and classified as a criminal for extradition from Egypt, Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad claimed in an interview published by the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* 6 July, adding that he thought Egypt's constitution did not provide shelter for criminals. The attorney general, however, maintained that the Sudanese penal code does not allow for trials "in absentia," and did not "sanction this method" for trying the deposed president, SUNA reported. This does not preclude forming a "special court with special procedures," the attorney general added.

While denying any "strategic alliance" between Sudan and Libya, the defense minister revealed that the two sides signed a joint military protocol at the conclusion of his 9-day visit to Libya, SUNA disclosed. The protocol provides for support to the Sudanese Armed Forces in the areas of transportation, equipment, and training as well as to the Navy and air defense.

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Babrak Karmal Addresses Politburo Session
LD070907 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] A regular session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo was held in Central Committee headquarters. The session was chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

The Politburo first assessed a statistical report on the composition of the PDPA. In a comprehensive speech on the subject, stressing further strengthening and consolidation of the party and party leadership role in all affairs of the state and society, Babrak Karmal said: The issue of the growth of party ranks and the quality of its composition is fundamental to party structure. Party committees, political organs of the DRA and party primary organizations, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the PDPA and in implementing the resolutions of the plenums of the PDPA Central Committee, have carried out relatively better activities in organizational and political spheres and the training of party members.

One of the fundamental, theoretical and practical issues of the party structure is the issue of party membership and the principles and methods of the completion and growth of its ranks. The membership of the PDPA, during the period of the April Revolution, particularly in its new development stage, has increased eight times At present around 134,000 persons are organized in party ranks.

Babrak Karmal added: The quantitative and qualitative growth of party ranks is a positive phenomenon which proves that the process of social development is moving in the right direction. This is because the PDPA's policy is healthy, correct, and principled. The increase in party membership ensures the expansion and effectiveness of party influence among the masses. The growth of party ranks is a reliable (?sign) of the consolidation of party links with the masses and a clear example of the widening of the social base of the revolution and the enhancement of PDPA credibility among the workers.

Speaking of the qualitative and quantitative composition of the party, Babrak Karmal said: The social composition of the party is improving from the class viewpoint. One-third of party membership comprises workers, peasants, and craftsmen. At present, representatives of all fraternal nationalities of Afghanistan are included in our party. Acceptance into the party is increasing day by day. Around 34,000 persons were accepted as probationary members to the PDPA during the year ending 20 March of which about 45 percent are workers, peasants, and craftsmen, and about 50 percent are the members of the DYOA.

Babrak Karmal seriously criticized party committees and political organs which have shortcomings in their work and activities, and pointed out that they must attract and accept more leading and aware representatives of the workers, peasants, craftsmen, and soldiers and NCO's of worker and peasant origin, as well as progressive intelligentsia, lecturers, teachers, students, members of the DYOA, women, and other workers. Babrak Karmal stressed that the participation of the masses in the political life of our society should be consolidated and intensified through accepting workers to the party and creating a network of party primary organizations, especially in villages, hamlets, and residential areas.

Babrak Karmal stressed that party committees and political organs should pay serious attention to training party members, especially probationary party members. Maximum effort should be made to have illiterate party members become literate during their probationary membership.

Tribal, regional, and local inclinations, personal friendship, and negative sentiments should not be considered when accepting new members to the party. Acceptance to the party should be carried out on the basis of worthiness, belief in the aspirations of the party and revolution, loyalty to the aspirations of the workers, and defense of the homeland. Party committees, political organs, and primary party organizations should pay serious attention to strengthen political and training work and teaching of the action program and charter of the party to the party members, especially the probationary members; and they should be more actively attracted to the party, political, and social life.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that party members should be trained with a high spirit of patriotism and internationalism, revolutionary virtue, progressive ethics, irreconcilability with the class enemies of the homeland, people, and party, intolerence toward misuse of public property and a high spirit of serving the workers. They should be a model and vanguard in their work and struggle. In the process of accepting new members to the party, the role of those proposing them should be further enhanced.

Babrak Karmal said that the life has put fruitful work and organization, all-round activity towards mobilizing people, and consolidating links with the masses at the top of party tasks. Therefore, the role of the party should be increased more and more in the society and state. The party should be further developed as an authoritative and prestigious force so that there is no aspect of life in which its effects and influence are not felt. The party should truly be transformed into the leader, organizer, and directing force of society and state. Party members, in order to gain the confidence of the masses, should place themselves in the leading ranks of struggle against the counterrevolution and defense of the homeland and revolution. The masses require every party member to be a model of sacrifice and an example of virtue, honesty, and sincerity. Thus, it is necessary that, along with enhancing the political awareness of party members, especially new members, their moral training, sincerity towards people, and relentless struggle against immoral defects, carelessness, obstinacy, arrogance, law breaking, cruelty towards people, and indifference towards people's demands should be intensified.

Speaking on the character and progressive ethics of party members, Babrak Karmal said: Membership in the party never means power-seeking, unreasonableness, privilege-seeking, or ignoring workers' aspirations. Members of the PDPA are dutybound to work and struggle with revolutionary virtue, a spirit of dedication and service to the workers. The greatest privilege of a party member lies in the fact that he is in the leading ranks of struggle in defense of the homeland and revolution and is courageously defending the people's interests to the last breath of life.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, by fully approving Babrak Karmal's remarks, passed a resolution on the subject.

At this session the report of Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost on the recent visit of the undersecretary and representatives of the UN secretary general to the region and the fourth rounds of talks with the representative of Pakistan in Geneva, was heard and approved.

In assessing the foreign policy of our country Babrak Kamral once again reiterated that the DRA — as an independent, nonaligned, and peace-loving country — seriously and without deviation respects and observes the principles and norms of the UN charters. The DRA believes in good-neighborliness and wants issues to be solved in an atmosphere of peace and friendship on the basis of rational thinking and a reasonable approach, through direct and reciprocally advantageous talks.

The DRA has never interfered in the internal affairs of any neighboring country. Our people have a long history of relations with the people of Pakistan and Iran. Unfortunately, the military regimes of Pakistan, as an instrument in the hand of the U.S. imperialism, and the reactionary and regressive circles of Iran, by training, arming, and exporting counterrevolutionary bands, are openly and blatantly violating and interfering in the internal affairs of our country. The Chinese hegemonists are also taking part in this unholy alliance.

The DRA Government has the right to defend the interests of its people, territorial integrity, independence, and national sovereignty of the country against any kind of aggression.

While we earnestly believe in the principle of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, we explicitly and decisively state that if the conspiracies, intrigues, aggression, and intervention in the affairs of our country by Pakistan do not stop the responsibility for serious consequences will rest on the militarist government of Pakistan.

Our hand of friendship is extended toward Pakistan, Iran, and China. The governments of these countries, on the basis of the will of their people, must perceive our good will and take action for the improvement and consolidation of advantageous reciprocal relations on the basis of friendship, cooperation, and the principle of coexistence; removal of tension; detente; and good neighborliness.

Babrak Karmal reiterated that DRA foreign policy is independent and peaceful. We sincerely want normalization of the situation in the region and restoration of the atmosphere of good neighborliness and cooperation between the countries in the region.

Support for peace and security in the region and in the world arises from our ideological principles and the nature of the political system. We believe that we are able to overcome backwardness and move toward a comprehensive development in the interests of the masses only in an atmosphere of peace and security. Therefore, we sincerely desire that the centers of tension in the region be removed and problems be solved peacefully and through sincere and honest direct talks. The principled foreign policy of the DRA is unchangable in this regard and will be continued with coolness, common sense, and firmness.

Babrak Karmal added that as far as Afghans residing abroad are concerned, the current principled and humanitarian policy of the DRA will continue. This has been guaranteed in the amnesty decree of the Revolutionary Council Presidium and endorsed by the resolutions of the historic Loya Jerga of the people of Afghanistan. The bosom of the motherland is open for its children.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the DRA, with unswerving loyalty to the cause of peace and security in the world and especially in the continent where we live, is seriously supporting the transformation of Asia into a peaceful region. We will support all peaceful efforts based on the interests of the people of Asia for maintaining peace and security in this turbulant and sensitive continent of the world.

Babrak Karmal added that world imperialism -- headed by U.S. imperialism in the form of the Reagan administration, with the intensification of the arms race and star wars program, interference and aggression in the internal affairs of others, and promotion of state terrorism to official policy against peoples and national liberation movements, and fanning a crusade against peace and socialism -- is threatening our planet with complete destruction.

Therefore, the destiny and interest of the mankind and of the world require that struggle against war should be carried out before it starts. All people who are interested in the future existence of mankind and the world should struggle in unity with peace-loving forces in the world, headed by the Soviet Union — this powerful fortress of peace — against the war and warmongers and those who benefit from war. At present no more urgent, vital, or important task than this is facing mankind.

The essence of DRA foreign policy comprises sincere struggle for peace, security, detente; and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation among the people of the world.

The PDPA Central Committee Secretariat reports that the Politburo session, in addition to the aforementioned topics, discussed a number of other important subjects and adopted the relevant decisions.

Security Forces Kill Rebel Leader, Seize Arms Cache

LD051438 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Kabul, 5 Jul (BAKHTAR) — The BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY, quoting a source from the country's security forces, reports that as a result of successful operations carried out this week by the security forces of Logar Province in Qala-e Sabzak, Kolangar region, Sami, one of the leaders of the criminal Jam'iat-e Eslami band was crushed.

The security forces seized huge quantities of weapons and ammunition, including light and heavy machineguns.

Rebel Group 'Crushed' in Balkh Province
LD061642 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] As a result of successful operations by the security forces, a group of the murderers — the servants of reaction and imperialism — have been crushed in Chemtal District, Balkh Province, and their satanic nest was destroyed by the cooperation of the inhabitants of Chemtal District. Weapons and ammunition made in China and Pakistan and used by the rebels for the perpetration of inhuman deeds, were seized by the security forces of this province.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Mazar-e Sharif that hundreds of the patriotic people including ulema, clergy, peasants, workers, unions, intelligentsia, personnel of government departments, students and pupils, went to Dasht-e Shadyan in Mazar-e Sharif city today in groups and inspected hundreds of American, Chinese, and Pakistani weapons and ammunition; and they expressed profound hatred for the antihuman deeds of the rebels and their imperialist masters.

Rajiv Gandhi Holds Press Conference 7 July
BK070924 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0414 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's 7 July press conference at Vigyan Bhavan building in Delhi — live]

[Excerpts] You are all aware of the national priorities. The biggest task that we will perform lies in the agricultural sector. We will place emphasis on eliminating poverty and will see that infrastructure also gets full emphasis.

During the past few months we introduced new thrusts in the fields of licensing, capacity utilization of our industrial units, electronics, textiles, and many other areas to speed up the work. We are paying attention to speeding up the implementation of the 20-point [socioeconomic] program and are seeing how a qualitative change can be brought about in its implementation. We must pay greater attention to the public sector, which we are doing. We wanted its work to accelerate, but some things have surfaced that are taking some more time.

Today, our economic situation is good. About the talk of rising prices, I would only like to say that inflation in the past 3 months was only 3.1 percent, which had not been seen in many years. However, our attention should always be on things like prices, and we are monitoring these attentively so that if prices rise we have to control them immediately.

We pledged that we would cleanse politics and take steps against corruption. We have taken many steps, but they are not enough. We want to take further steps and are finding out how this could be done. We introduced the antidefection bill, legalized donations to political parties, and fought the menace of black money [accumulation of untaxed money] on two fronts — one, by simplifying taxation and licensing procedures and two, by strict actions.

We have constituted a wasteland development board, which will encourage plantation and there will be enough [words indistinct] available as fuel and animal food. We have set up the Ganges authority to clean the Ganges. Its work will start soon from Varanasi.

I have made two overseas visits; both were successful. We hope that these will lead to better understanding and friendship between India and the countries I visited; we will work together. In between the two visits, I visited Bangladesh for a day, and our relations and friendship with our neighbors have also increased.

I have said many things; now, it is time for your questions.

[Question — in English] Prime Minister! Ranjan Gupta, free-lance journalist. It seems that the terrorist problem is being utilized by several countries to pressure the government. I am referring particularly to the report that the FBI arrested some terrorists and some other terrorists were arrested who had received training, as it was said, in Eastern Europe. What comments do you have on this international pressure being applied on you through the terrorist menace?

[Gandhi — in English] There is no way the Indian Government is going to succumb to any pressure, whether terrorists' or otherwise.

[Question — in English] Venkatnarayan, free-lance journalist. Mr Prime Minister, this is about the reservation policy of the Government of India: You have just removed one chief minister in Gujarat yesterday, but the leaders of the agitation said that they are not going to withdraw the agitation. Since the country became independent, because of the reservation system, we have created, it seems to me, a new caste system. Many people seem to have developed a vested interest in staying backward. We have different kinds of reservation systems in different states. In the south, you have reservation of some 65 or 76 percent [jobs and seats in educational institutions for underprivileged classes], whereas in the north you have several states where only 20-25 percent. And the chief minister of Gujarat was trying to increase it up to 50 percent and he lost his job. All this is because of the peculiar reservation system which goes by the caste a person belongs to, and not a genuine economic backwardness. Now, what are your plans? Are you planning to call a chief ministers' conference to discuss this and arrive at a national policy where you have a ceiling up to a maximum number of X, Y, Z, or whatever? What are your plans, I would like to know?

[Gandhi — in English] I think, first, one point should be absolutely clear — that is, that the reservation for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes [underprivileged classes] are in no way under question, and there is no question of changing or altering those at all. You have asked two questions, I think. One, about what is going to happen in Gujarat. The new chief minister will tackle the problem. The agitation that has been going on in Gujarat, we have maintained, is a political agitation in which many opposition parties are involved. And we would prefer that they do not exploit parochial feelings in the people for their political ends. They must rise above this and work for the political betterment of the country, not for their personal gains.

Regarding calling the chief ministers [to a meeting], we have no such plan at the moment. I have discussed this problem with the leaders of the opposition. I will talk to them again about it and we will try and work out how we can start finding a solution to this.

[Question — in English] Mr Prime Minister, this is (?Lobo) from *ECONOMIC TIMES*. I would like to know have you (?drawn) an economic policy, a philosophy? If you have any economic philosophy, what is it? Is it left or right, is it center of left [as heard], or right of center; is it ideological philosophy; and the background it has got. Would you kindly (?take) we people into confidence?

[Gandhi — in English] Well, the question you asked would take most of the time that is alloted to this [words indistinct] of press conference to answer. But just to put it in a few sentences, there is no question of left or right or left of center or right of center — it is a question of what is good for India today. The basis of our policy has been laid down by Panditji, by Indiraji [Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi], and we are not shifting from that. But we must modify their ideology and their thinking with today's conditions on the grounds of the economic conditions

in India, improvements we have made, progress we have made, financial constraints as we see them, and the situation in the world monetary and financial system. We have to balance all that and produce a package which does not deviate from basic Congress ideology and is dynamic and will take India ahead.

[Question — in English] [Name indistinct] from *IZVESTIYA*, Soviet Union. Your Excellency, please evaluate on the agreement signed recently between India and Pakistan. To what degree will it normalize the situation on India's northwestern border?

[Gandhi — in English] We have always been in favor of normalizing relations with all the countries, and especially the countries in our neighborhood — and the progress that has been made in these talks has been good. We would have, of course, liked that we could have made major advances in trade. Unfortunately, there were some differences, but we hope in future meetings that will also be clarified. We have made progress in cultural exchange and interchange of our peoples going to each other's countries, simplification of various travel arrangements, and in our talks, I think, there has been a general understanding of each other's perspectives for the region.

[Question — in English] If we could go back to India-Pakistan relations and talks with [Pakistani Foreign Minister] Sahabzada Yaqub Khan for a minute, Mr Prime Minister: During your visit to the United States, the question of Pakistan's pursuit of nuclear capability figured very prominently ..nd the end of it what we got was two contradictory statements — one, that the United States had assured us that they will do all they can do to dissuade Pakistan from going nuclear and vis-a-vis the United States had told us that they did not think that Pakistan was making [words indistinct].

[Gandhi — in English] I do no think they are contradictory at all.

[Question — in English] Well, sir, the point here is what is our information of the degree to which they have either succeeded or not succeeded in making the bomb?

[Gandhi — in English] Could you say that a little louder?

[Question — in English] What is our own estimation of, what we say, the Pakistan's nuclear pursuit and, secondly, if that matter was discussed with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and if so with what results?

[Gandhi — in English] One, our assessment is that they are fairly close to manufacturing a weapon and that they do have a program for manufacturing a weapon. Their position is that they are not manufacturing a weapon. This has been brought to the notice of Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. Well, he is taking that stand that they are not making a weapon. We pointed out that if they do have a weapon, it will change the situation in the region and we would have to react in some manner.

[Question — in English] [Words indistinct] you referred some hopeful signs with regard to the attitude of the Akali Dal. What do you think how do you rate the chances of complete return to normalcy, number one, and the chances of having elections before the deadline expires on 6 October?

[Gandhi — in English] For normalcy, I give very high chances. Elections before 6 October is very difficult to say at the moment because the situation is fluid and it is sensitive and we will have to watch it as we go along. We would, of course, like to have elections before 6 October so that we do not have to extend president's rule. But if it is necessary to extend president's rule, we will extend president's rule.

[Question — in English] Srivastav, from *NEWS FROM NON ALIGNED WORLD*. I would like to ask, Mr Prime Minister sir, in your talks with the leadership of USSR, France, and the USA, during your recent visits to these countries, did you find any accord in their approach toward the nuclear disarmament question and also what were the areas of discord? And the second part of the question: Any fresh initiatives are in the offing from India to solve the Gulf crisis and the Palestinian question?

[Gandhi — in English] No, we are not taking any fresh initiatives at the moment. We are watching the situation. We are in touch with various people. The attitude of the countries on the nuclear question has been made very clear on a number of occasions. The nonaligned countries are for disarmament. The nuclear-weapon states are rather more cautious when they talk about disarmament. The U.S. has said that they are for complete disarmament, but they feel that the road to complete disarmament is via the star war, or SDI. We feel that this is wrong and any escalation cannot lead to disarmament and we feel that this would be an escalation. France says that it has a very small deterrent which is only relevent to France and the Soviet Union and does not affect the total nuclear picture. Their deterrent is also totally on submarines — their weapons are totally on submarines — and that are not covered under the purview of the present disarmament talks, and their position is that if there is a substantial reduction in armament by the major powers, they will start disarming themselves.

[*SAMACHAR BHARATI* correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, I would like to ask whether the recent "Kanishka" plane disaster was not only a tragedy for Air India and the entire country but also for the confidence of passengers traveling by Air India. I would like to draw your attention toward the increasing incidents of plane hijacking and terrorism and there is no guarantee at all that such an air disaster will not take place again. Therefore, I want to ask you what special steps you have taken after your talks with other governments, especially with those in Canada and the United States, to ensure trouble-free and safe journey to passengers?

[Gandhi] I raised these issues with both governments. When I was in the United States, I held talks with them and we hope that the U.S. Government will take action. The Canadian Government also, I feel, will strictly deal with the extremists. Earlier, they were not do strict as they should have been. However, the major thing concerning the extremists is that we cannot eliminate them if the entire world does not arrive at an agreement and we do not utilize our full strength in this regard. Even today, we see that on one side there is talk about extremists and on the other side governments themselves help the extremists at many places. Extremists will be eliminated if this situation is stopped. We are taking steps to ensure full security on Air India, Indian Airlines, and Vayudoot planes, and the baggage, cargo, and passengers

are appropriately searched and examined. We feel that in view of the steps taken so far, it will be very difficult for anyone to do anything.

[Question — in English] Mr Prime Minister, it is exactly 10 years after the emergency. Do you think at the stage that the declaration of the emergency was a right step to have taken and if similar conditions of unrest, as it was called, prevail, will you resort to the same measure?

[Gandhi — in English] I think at that time it was the right step and there were various forces working. If those conditions were repeated, it might be necessary to have an emergency, but that will have to be seen with the conditions that prevailed. There cannot be any equivalent situation. Things will be different. I personally am not in favor of using such harsh measures if they can be avoided. But if it is necessary, it must be used.

[Question — in English] Prime Minister, (Babco) of German radio and television. In the light of the forthcoming visit of the German foreign minister — after Mr Gromyko's elevation to presidency now the most senior one in the Western world — how do you weigh the state of affairs and that of relations between India and Germany?

[Gandhi — in English] I think our relations are good. We have good trade relationship. We have fairly good understanding of our political positions and I see the relations between our countries improving with more technological and trade exchanges.

[Question — in English] Mr Prime Minister, how do you react toward the efforts of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal toward Hindu-Sikh unity and amity in Punjab? And further, have you any plan to release all the Sikh detenus [detainees] and reinstatement of Army deserters?

[Gandhi — in English] Well, the Army has its own rules. They have their own laws and they will deal with the deserters as per their rules. We are not going to interfere in that in any way. I think Sant Longowal has taken many positive steps to bring about normalcy in the situation, and I congratulate him on that — and we look forward to him moving even further ahead and bringing about complete normalcy in Punjab.

[Question — in English] At your press conference in Washington the other day, you were asked whether you have go any plans for removing government control on radio and television. You replied none at the moment and went on to explain that, as you put it, India is not yet ready for the change. Sir, except for a mercifully brief period, we have run the functioning democracy for almost 40 years. We have a vigorous parliament, we have an independent judiciary, we have an articulate press. All these have only enriched our democratic system. It is, therefore, rather too late in the day to try to convince the world that giving freedom to radio and television will be a risky venture. Mr Prime Minister, my respectful submission is this: Will it not be more correct, credible,, and convincing to say that in this particular matter at least it is the Congress Party which is not and obviously will never be ready? Thank you.

[Gandhi — in English] That may be your submission. I do not think the Janata Party gave any autonomy to radio and television. Neither did the Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP]. Neither did anybody else.

[Question — in English] That is no precedent sir.

[Gandhi — in English] No, I am not talking of precedents. I am talking of what is right for the country at the time. It is when you are in government that you realize the responsibilities that you have to bear and it was very easy for the BJP to talk about autonomy for the radio and television, but when they had the responsibility, they realized that the time was not ready for it and they did not do it.

[Question — in English] Sir...

[Gandhi, interrupting — in English] Do you want my answer or do you want your answer?

[Question — in English] No, No [words indistinct]. Then I am going to ask you supplementaries, if you permit me.

[Gandhi — in English] You permit me and then after that I will permit you. As you see, India has been a vibrant democracy for 38 years now. And if this was really an issue with the people, they would have raised it. They have not raised it. We feel, and I will reiterate, that we are not ready for total autonomy for these two institutions and we are not going to give it at the moment.

[Question — in English] How you will evaluate election of Mr Gromyko as the president of the Soviet Union for the development of relations between India and the Soviet Union?

[Gandhi — in English] We think it is a very positive develoment. We have a very long contacts and relationship with President Gromyko and we see it as a positive development. We congratulate him on his new position.

[Question] Sir, my first question to you: You have visited two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States. You discussed many things there. I would like to ask your view as to which country can be our good friend and how far it can go with us?

[Gandhi] Friendship is with all. We have an age-old friendship with the Soviet Union. For years they have stood with us in times of problems and difficulties. We trust them and we have a firm friendship. With nonaligned countires, we have nonaligned friendship. [Sentence as heard] We have age-old friendship with Algeria. Both of us want to take the Nonaligned Movement as well as the entire world in one direction, one way. Our views have the least differences. With France, we also enjoy age-old friendship. In one way, they have also stood with us in time of need, and it will be our endeavor to increase this friendship.

There are some differences between us and the United States on their policy in our region. We talked about this, had deep talks on this, and we feel that our friendship could be enhanced. There are several things that come between us which can be removed slowly and both of us are ready to accomplish this. We hope that

our friendship and cooperation with the United States will be increased and that we can work together.

[Question — in English] Sir, [name indistinct] from Bulgarian Telephone Agency. My question is on the future of ideas to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Which are the obstacles to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean?

[Gandhi — in English] Well, we are very much for the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and we are getting support from some of the major powers, but there are too many vested interests in the area and we have to take a consolidated stand to face these and to bring about the zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. We will be working toward this.

[Question — in English] Sir, I am Wahid Hussaini from the daily *JANG*, Pakistan. Mr Prime Minister, you have been generous enough to allow more than one question to your own journalists. May I be allowed to ask three questions, sir? [Laughter]

[Gandhi — in English] Please.

[Question — in English] Sir, my first question is: What are the real difficulties in signing no-war pact with Pakistan?

[Gandhi — in English] There are many problems with this. We are in favor of a much more comprehensive treaty and we have put forward various proposals. We feel that a simple pointed thing would not give the necessary result.

[Question — in English] My second question is, Mr Prime Minister, Pakistan had proposed joint inspection of nuclear installations. What is India's attitude toward this?

[Gandhi — in English] We feel it would not be adequate to give us the guarantees that we need and it would give an (?excuse) for clandestine development.

[Question — in English] Last question, sir. There has been a general feeling among (?most) of us, both in India and Pakistan, that despite extensive clamoring and loud claims, not very much could be achieved during the past joint commission's deliberations — particularly in the field of travel and trade.

[Gandhi — in English] We have been very positive in our attitude and we are willing to do much more. It is for the Pakistan Government to come forward and help us to do that.

[Question — in English] My name is Mr (Kohle) from GDR newspaper newspaper *NEUE ZEITUNG*. There is a new disarmament proposal initiated by two political German parties. One is the Socialist Unity Party of GDR and the other one is Social Democratic Party of FRG. Both elaborated a common framework for a governmental agreement on a zone free of chemical weapons. How do you consider this proposal in the context of the worldwide endeavor of peace-loving forces for disarmament?

[Gandhi — in English] We are very much for a ban on chemical and biological weapons, and we would like to see some agreement between all the nations to bring this about. It is something which must be seen on its own, and we are disheartened that certain countries are now starting development of such weapons.

Amarsinh Chaudhari Sworn In as New Gujarat Chief

BK061630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari has been sworn in as the new chief minister of Gujarat following the resignation of Mr Madhavsinh Solanki. He was administered the oath of office by the governor, Mr B.K. Nehru, at a ceremony at Raj Bhavan [Governor House] in Gandhinagar this evening.

Mr Chaudhari, who was home minister in the Solanki cabinet, was earlier elected leader of the state Congress-I Legislature Party. His name was proposed by Mr Solanki and seconded by Mahant Vijaydasji. The union finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, was present at the meeting of the legislature party as an observer. He was assisted by a high-power team of the party which was sent to Gandhinagar last night to assist a smooth changeover in the leadership. It included Mr G.K. Moopanar, party general secretary, and Mr Chandulal Chandrakar, minister for rural development.

Addressing newsmen after the swearing in, Mr Chaudhari appealed for the withdrawal of the agitation on the reservation issue. He said the agitation has caused great damage to Gujarat. He urged students, parents and all concerned to help in the reopening of the schools from Monday [8 July]. He hoped that the agitation leaders will withdraw the call for a bundh [strike] on Monday. He was hopeful about the early restoration of peace and normalcy in the state. Mr Chaudhari said he will finalize the formation of his new ministry in 1 day or 2. He proposed to have a 2-tier ministry. He is leaving for Delhi tonight for discussions with the party high command.

Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that Mr Chaudhari's choice as new leader of the Legislature Party was unanimous. Mr Singh said Mr Chaudhari has fulfilled the dream of Mahatma Gandhi who wanted scheduled caste and schedule tribe people [underprivileged people] in high position.

The new chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, will turn 44 this month. He is the youngest chief minister of the state. He is the first tribal leader of Gujarat to become chief minister.

In a statement on the resignation of Mr Solanki, the president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, has appealed to the students and guardians to take cognizance of the new situation and help in the reopening of educational institutions. He said the new government should take further steps toward creating conditions of normalcy and reconciliation. Mr Vajpayee urged the prime minister to convene an all-party meeting to evolve a consensus on the reservation issue.

According to PTI, the Akhil Gujarat Navarachna Samiti has welcomed Mr Solanki's decision to step down from office. But, it said, their agitation will continue. UNI reports that the Akhil Gujarat [words indistinct] Mahamanadal — the parents' association — has reaffirmed its decision to continue the boycott of

educational institutions and examinations until a satisfactory solution is found to the reservation issue.

Explosion, Clashes in Gujarat

BK070909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The new chief minister of Gujarat, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, has said that restoration of peace and harmony in the state will be the first duty of his government. In a broadcast over All India Radio and Doordarshan [Television] in Ahmedabad, Mr Chaudahri assured all possible relief to the victims of the recent disturbances in the state. He said that no effort will be spared to avert such disturbances in future. The chief minister sought the cooperation of all in this task.

Mr Chaudhari said that he has taken over the responsibility at the most critical hour. He stressed the need to create an atmosphere in which people belonging to different castes and classes live together in harmony. He also said that the government will try to ensure that schools and colleges function properly and students are not deprived of the benefits of proper tuition and examination.

Earlier speaking to newsmen shortly after being sworn in, Mr Chaudhari said that he will finalize the new ministry in 1 day or 2. He proposed to have a 2-tier ministry.

Meanwhile, in Ahmedabad, six persons were injured last night in an explosion in Kalupur area. In Chota Udaipur town in Baroda District, indefinite curfew has been imposed from yesterday afternoon following a few incidents of group clashes and arson. The situation in the town is now under control.

Violence Continues in Gujarat

BK071611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] In Gujarat, two persons were killed and two injured in stabbing incidents at Dorkha in Ahmedabad District. Indefinite curfew has been imposed in the town since 1700 today.

In Surat, an attempt was made to set on fire a state transport bus in Chowk Bazar area. In Patan, north Gujarat, three persons were injured during a clash between two groups.

The situation in Pacantij and Idar in Sabarkantha District is now under control.

New State Cabinet Sworn In

BK080429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] In Gujarat, a 10-member new ministry has been sworn in. The governor, Mr B.K. Nehru, administered the oath of office and secrecy at a function in Gandhinagar last night. Seven of the new ministers are of cabinet rank and three ministers of state. The chief minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, who announced the portfolios, told newsmen later that his cabinet will be expanded with the induction of four more ministers.

The chief minister will hold the portfolios of general administration, home, industry, information and all other portfolios not assigned to others.

Mr Mahant Vijaydasji will look after agriculture and rural development; Mr Harisinh Mahedar revenue and panchayat; Mr Vallabhbhai Patel health and family welfare and housing; Mr Arvind Sangvi finance and law; Mr Babubhai Supariwala food, civil supplies and urban development; Mr Amarsinh Vagola cooperation, prohibition and labor; Mr Daulathbhai Parnar roads and buildings and social welfare. Of the ministers of the state Mr Nalinibhai Patel will hold the portfolios of energy, forest and environment; Mr Hansmukhbhai Patel education, youth and sports and Mrs Susheela Behen Seth, social welfare. Mr Mahibhai Parmar has been made chief whip with the status of state minister.

The All India Radio Ahmedabad correspondent, Digan Dabe reports that six of the outgoing ministers have been retained. The chief minister has dropped three cabinet ministers and nine ministers of state of the previous ministry. One minister of state has been promoted to cabinet rank. Four of the ministers are new entrants.

Meanwhile, the situation in the entire state is under control and no untoward incident has been reported from any part of the state last night.

Punjab Governor Says Over 1,200 Persons Released

BK071615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The Punjab government has decided to release 600 more persons who are not involved in murder, dacoity, arson, or waging war against the state. The governor, Mr Arjun Singh, told newsmen in Jullundur today that this brings the total number of those released to over 1,200.

Protest Lodged With Afghan Charge Over Attack

BK071529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Afghanistan Armed Forces last Tuesday fired four artillery rounds which landed at about 1 km southwest of Kharlachi in the Kurram Agency in the Pakistani territory, killing one Afghan refugee girl. Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the Afghan charge d'affaires this afternoon over this unprovoked attack.

Ziaul Haq Says Martial Law Still Essential

BK070705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has has said that the continuation of martial law is essential for some time to ensure the stability of new institutions and the new government. The stability of the new government will greatly help in the restoration of complete democratic order in the country. In an exclusive interview with the daily *WIFAQ* on its 25th anniversary, he said that as the chief martial law administrator or even as president, neither he nor anyone else is interested in continuing martial law. It is there to support the new government against elements who are waiting for an opportunity to frustrate the democratic process. The president said we have to move forward with these institutions and the people so that the responsibility we have taken for the last 8 years can be transferred to the new institutions in an appropriate manner.

The president said his program of 12 August 1983 constituted three phases of which two have been successfully completed. Under the third phase, which is a difficult one, a government has been established. The main task before us now is to ensure stability of this government. The president said he must work according to the expectations of the people. He expressed the hope that elected representatives, who during their election campaign had pledged a commitment to Islamic principles, will create an understanding between their political and iedeological views in the national interest.

About the amendments made to the Constitution after the referendum, the president said if the parliament feels that the president's powers should be reduced or that these should be the same as in 1977, then he will respect its decision. However, if it says that we do not want Islam then his reaction will be different. He said that he has also left a decision on the political parties to the parliament. If the parliament decides that the political parties should exist in the country, then the parliament also has to decide on the framework of the political parties. The president clarified that there is no room for regional political parties.

About the role of the press, the president regretted that it has not fully met his expectations. The nation has high expectations about the promotion and defense of Islamic ideology from the press. He expressed the hope that journalists will guide the people in the right direction through their writing and play an important role in accordance with the Islamic spirit for overall development of the country.

Prime Minister Discusses Lifting of Martial Law

BK060832 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The Senate meeting presided over by Ghulam Ishaq Khan began in Islamabad this morning. Addressing the house, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo announced in clear-cut terms that martial law would be lifted and a real democratic system would be set up in the country.

Speaking on the adjournment motion moved by Khazi Hussain Ahmed (?last night), the prime minister said a special National Assembly committee comprising 29 members has been set up which must submit its report on 20 July in order to lift martial law from the country. He suggested that a similar committee of the Senate also be formed and liaison established between the two committees.

The prime minister said as soon as the recommendations of the National Assembly special committee are received by the National Assembly Secretariat, a joint session of the National Assembly and Senate would be covened to give assent to the appropriate bill on political parties and lifting of martial law together.

After the statement of the prime minister, the mover withdrew the adjournment motion in which he had demanded immediate lifting of martial law in view of the setting up of the National Assembly and the Senate.

Further Details

BK061057 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The Senate began its first working session in Islamabad this morning. The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, told the house that his objective was to lift the martial law and enforce democracy in the country. He was speaking on a privilege motion sought to be moved by Khazi Hussain Ahmed in which he had demanded the immediate lifting of the martial law.

The prime minister referred to the constitution of a 29-member special committee by the National Assembly to report on a future political system and the revivial of the political parties so that way could be paved for the lifting of martial law. The committee, which has already started its meeting in Islamabad, would be submitting its report by the 20th of this month. As soon as its report is received, he said, National Assembly will be summoned to consider the matter. He suggested the formation of a similar committee by the Senate and its coordination with the National Assembly's committee. He said he would announce the setting up of such a special committee of the Senate tomorrow to recommend legislation for revival of political parties. The prime minister said both the National Assembly and the Senate should meet simultaneously after the receipt of recommendations of their respective committees so that a proper legislation is passed by both the houses regarding the revival of political parties and consequent lifting of the martial law.

Mr Mohammad Khan emphatically declared that by setting up of these committees it was not intended to prolong the continuation of the martial law. He said the special committee of the National Assembly has given a final deadline to submit its recommendations about the future political structure and the revival of political parties. He said as long as there was martial law in the country, the civilian government could not work effectively. He said he had declared on the very 1st day of assumption of office of the prime minister that we have to lift martial law and set up a true civilian government and that martial law and civilian government could not go together for long.

He said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who is also the elected president as well as the chief martial law administrator, too wanted to get rid of the martial law. The prime minister said democratic institutions have been reestablished after 8 years of martial law and a proper method is to be evolved for getting rid of martial law forever. He said the members should show patience and perseverance and should not be swayed by sentiments. The martial law, he said, would be lifted in a few months' time.

After the prime minister's statement, the mover did not press his privilege motion in which he had contended that after the setting up of the National Assembly and the Senate, the continuation of martial law was a breach of privilege of the members of the house.

Committee on Political Parties

BK071055 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A 12-member special committee of the Senate was formed today to go into the question of revival of political parties and give its report to the Senate within 1 month. The federal minister for justice and parliamentary affairs, Mr Iqbal Ahmad Khan, told the Senate that the prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has authorized the setting up of the committee. It will be headed by Mr Fida Mohammad Khan as chairman.

The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, told the Senate that it would be up to the committee to submit its recommendations earlier than the maximum limit of 1 month. He said that the National Assembly's committee would be submitting its report by the 20th of this month and it would be appropriate if its report is also considered by the Senate committee so that it would give its final report keeping in view the recommendations of the National Assembly's committee.

Interior Minister on Political Detainees

BK070635 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak told the Senate this morning during question time that there are only five political detainees at this time and their cases are reviewed from time to time.

2 Police Officials, 3 Others Killed in Quetta

BK061549 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] A press note issued today by the district magistrate in Quetta says at the appeal of the high command of the Tehrik-I-Nifaz-I-Fiqah-I-Jafria [Movement for Enforcement of Shi'ite Faith — TNFJ], the local leadership of the TNFJ organized meetings and processions in the provincial capital, Quetta, this morning. The district administration of Quetta informed the local TNFJ leadership that it would not allow processing but they could organize a meeting indoors.

However, an effort was made to take out a processiong following a meeting at the Qandahari Imambargah Alamdar Road, Quetta, at about 1130 [0630 GMT] this morning. When police tried to disperse the procession, some miscreants from within the procession fired on the police who, in return, burst tear gas shells and dispersed the crowd. Two police officials and three persons in the crowd were killed during this operation.

SRI LANKA

Tamil Official Confirms Role in Thimpu Talks

BK060826 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Four Tamil militant groups of Sri Lanka comprising the Eelam National Liberation Front have decided to participate in the Thimpu talks. The leader of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, one of the groups in the front, Mr Uma Maheshwaran said this in an interview to PTI in New Delhi last night.

Earlier, these groups had refused to participate in the talks on the allegation that the Sri Lankan Army has violated the cease-fire agreement. Mr Uma Maheshwaran alleged that the volunteers are still being killed by the army. Mr Balakumar of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Organization of Students said the organizations will confine themselves to the modalities of cease-fire at the talks. He said it is because of the good offices of the Indian Government the groups have agreed to participate in the talks.

Meanwhile, the Sri Lankan minister of state, Mr Anandatissa de Alwis, said that his government's delegation to the Thimpu talks will present definite proposals for ending the ethnic problem. Talking to newsmen after the cabinet meeting in Colombo yesterday, Mr de Alwis said President Jayewardene had instructed the delegation to hold practical talks and not score debating points. The talks will begin on Monday.

TULF Delegation To Butan

BK061222 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] A 3-member delegation of the Tamil United Liberation Front left Madras today for Thimpu via New Delhi. The delegation comprises the TULF president, Mr M. Sivasithamparam; the secretary general, Mr Amirthalingam; and a former minister of Sri Lankan parliament, Mr P. Sambandhan.

Jaffna at 'Partial Standstill' in Protest Over Talks

HK080822 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 8 Jul 85

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, July 8 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's northern Jaffna peninsula today came to a partial standstill in protest at the scheduled opening of the first-ever talks between the government and Tamil separatists aimed at ending the country's ethnic conflict, Jaffna sources said.

The Indian-sponsored talks due to open today in Thimpu, capital of the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan, are to be held between the Sri Lankan Government and representatives of five Tamil separatist groups and the main Tamil political party, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF).

Jaffna peninsula residents told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that most state-owned buses and private transport stayed off the roads this morning and hundreds of students kept away from schools in response to a protest call by Tamil militants. The militants, calling themselves "the movement," distributed handbills at the weekend calling on Tamils in the peninsula to protest peacefully against the participation of Tamil representatives in the Thimpu talks. TULF sources said some handbills signed "the public" and calling for a protest of the talks had also been distributed in Jaffna yesterday.

Informed sources said the protest appeared to be spearheaded by some splinter groups which had not agreed to a June 18 cease-fire with security forces or which had not been invited to the talks. Only five of the 35 separatist groups were asked to attend the talks, in which government negotiators and representatives of the militants are to meet for the first time to seek a solution to the decade-long separatis campaign for a Tamil state in the north and east of the country. A section of Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamil minority have been waging a bloody campaign for the separate state, alleging discrimination at the hands of the majority Sinhalas.

Sources speculated that some militant groups which were reportedly attending the talks reluctantly because of Indian insistence could also be behind the protest call. "This is their way of trying to show India that the cease-fire and the settlement efforts go against the grain of Tamil thinking," one source said.

The June 18 cease-fire and the Thimpu talks were arranged by the administration of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi which is keen to see a political settlement reached because of the spill-over effect of the ethnic issue in southern India, where some of the Tamil militans are reportedly based.

Prior to today's protest, the Jaffna peninsula had been gradually returning to normal following the cease-fire, with people going about their regular business after many months of restrictions, the sources said. A nine-hour curfew in the area has now been reduced to six, and fishermen badly affected by the restrictions on fishing in the northern waters have been allowed greater latitude, they said.

Residents said the attempt to whip up opposition to the peace talks was unlikely to help efforts to find a lasting solution to the ethnic problem. "The militants are trying to make use of students for their protest work. It is a pity that this is being done at a time when sincere efforts are going on to bring peace," an official source said.

Concussion Bomb Set Off in Khomeyni Square

LD070845 Tehran IRNA in English 0840 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 7, IRNA — Traffic was disrupted for ten minutes in a small corner of Imam Khomeyni Square in centeral Tehran when a concussion bomb went off in the northern part of the square Sunday morning [7 July]. Four pedestrians were slightly injured and windows of a building were shattered due to the explosion. The bomb was planted under a parked car.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses attributed the explosion to the agents of imperialism while disciplinary forces arrested a number of suspects.

KUNA: Khomeyni Relieves Navy Commander

LD052019 Kuwait KUNA in English 1927 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] London, July 5 (KUNA) — Press reports Friday said that Iranian spiritual leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni had relieved Navy Commander Col Esfandiyar Hoseyni after reports that he objected to the detention of the Kuwaiti vessel *Al-Muharraq*.

AL-DUSTUR magazine said that the Iranian naval command supervising all Iranians Gulf ports refused to allow the detained Kuwaiti vessel to anchor. The magazine said that Esfandiyar ordered the arrest of all elements of the Revolutionary Guards that launched the act of piracy.

When Khomeyni heard of the news he ordered the sacking of the brigadier and replaced him with Brig Hoseyn Malikzada, it claimed.

Khomeyni Appoints New Public Prosecutor

LD071147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili, accompanied by State Public Prosecutor Sane'i and the imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims (Kho'iniha), was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning. During the meeting, Sane'i asked the Imam of the ummah to relieve him of his responsibility, citing too much work and fatigue. The imam of the ummah stated:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I am saddened and regret the departure of Mr Sane'i. I do hope that he proves to be an effective individual in whatever post he holds. I wish to express my appreciation and gratitude for his efforts. I have known him for long years; he is a scholar, a committed and dynamic individual. He has requested to be relieved of his responsibility; yet he should not abandon everything. However, since he has grown tired of this particular task, he should seek some other post which is more suitable to his own health.

My reason for troubling you today, gentlemen, is to announce the appointment of Musavi Kho'iniha as state public prosecutor. As for Musavi, I know him as well; he is a scholar who is highly committed. What I wish to say is that all of you must (?remain united). If the Supreme Judicial Council remains powerful; if all of you remain strongly united, then, God willing, you will be able to solve even the most difficult problems. Needless to say, you must always try to maintain your identity of views; you have done a good job so far. However, you must exert more efforts as the volume of work is great. God willing, like Sane'i, Kho'iniha, too, will continue to cooperate with Ardabili. Sane'i should continue his [present] work for the time being, until the legal aspects of the matter are dispensed with.

Majlis Speaker Reports to Khomeyni on Far East Tour

LD061053 Tehran IRNA in English 1044 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 6, IRNA — Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Saturday received Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Akhbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani Saturday morning.

At this meeting, Rafsanjani who returned Friday from his nine-day-long visit to China and Japan, presented a full report about the talks he had held with Chinese and Japanese officials to Imam Khomeyni.

Interviewed on Visit

LD052344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 Jul 85

["Interview" with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly, on his visit to Japan and the PRC by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I must say that, thanks to the revolution and the leadership of the ummah imam and the support of the people, such tours can be very fruitful and are, in this day and age, so necessary.

Fortunately, the people of China and Japan took the first step for this visit by inviting us. We accepted the invitation to fulfill the need to discuss necessary issues with people, world-wide and to expand our ties with suitable countries.

A number of friends accompanied us from the Majlis and the government. Their roundup of the outcome of our tour shows its fruitfullness and effectiveness. I myself am inclined to believe that this was a good trip. This must not be ascribed to me, however, because I am accepted as one of the people, their respresentative, and as the speaker of the revolution.

We felt, that is, it became tangible, that the Islamic Republic is considered by the world's primary powers as a respectable entity with a role to play. We cannot ignore the role of the PRC, with her nearly one quarter of the world's population and her revolutionary history, nor that of Japan as a power that rubs shoulders with the superpowers through her technical capabilities. When these two countries interact with our revolution with such respect and realism, we understand that those countries that have no hegemonistic or aggressive intentions toward us, view affairs more realistically when thinking about the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The discussions during our visit proceeded exactly as we desired; that is to say, there were no incidents in our discussions, and they took no undesired turns.

They want to cooperate with us in all the fields we choose. We have had economic successes in technical matters and even in scientific and commercial domains. Of course, they have achieved successes; they expected certain achievements and have fulfilled them, at least in principle, by cooperating with powerful (centers) such as Iran, and being present at such places. [Passage indistinct] They want to maintain good relations with us.

One of the points I consider positive is our success in covering the essential world issues and those of our own, which were heard directly by the people of PRC and Japan and perhaps the world population indirectly on a more extensive scale, thanks to the presence of the mass media. We were able to successfully describe the issue of the war. This was conveyed by some of the prominent political figures of Japan this morning and during a short interview that was broadcast extensively last night. Half of the Japanese people were convinced by what was said because half of the Japanese population watch that program.

There were many correspondents who spoke to and interviewed us. We left the fields of discussion entirely open. Anyone who wanted to ask questions on any matter was answered, and our responses were never limited. We could see an opportunity to prove our logic.

We explained clearly the problem of the war. We expounded on the propaganda that has been conducted against us and their various dimensions. Another interesting point was that, in the course of meeting and socializing with the leaders of China and Japan and the important personalities of these two countries during many long meetings and because the delegations were large and everyone could speak to another, the knowledge and familiarity which they acquired at close quarters with the officials of the Islamic Republic is something that we need. There is a lot more to say, but I cannot explain fully in such a short time. More details will be given to our people on this issue in the coming interviews, speeches, and on other occasions by myself and those who accompanied me.

Khamene'i Discusses War During Friday Sermon

GF051400 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Arabic Friday sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam and president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at Tehran University on 5 July — recorded]

[Text] Peace be upon the sons of our Muslim nation everywhere. Peace be upon our Arab brothers wherever they may be, and especially our citizens in Palestine. The events that occured in the Muslim world during the past weeks have made demonstrated more clearly than ever before the distinctions that exist between the front of the free and the front of slaves, the progressives and the reactionaries. It is very important that such distinctions become clear to all. Everyone condemns subservience, slavery, and hostility to the masses. What distinguishes the sincere from the imposters? This is a matter which Muslim peoples must deeply consider, and in a correct manner.

There now exists on the scene clear distinctions and hidden and unclear distinctions. We should now refer to the clear distinctions that exist between the two fronts: The first is the stand on the Palestinian question. There are some countries in the Arab and Muslim region that even refuse to raise the banner of defending the Palestinian question and Jerusalem. Camp David and all the preparations and the preliminaries that herald a new Camp David form a distinction separating the two divergent sides.

It is not a coincidence that the Iraqi regime is launching a military offensive against the newest and most active base for the struggle against Zionism -- I mean the Islamic Republic -- and is seeking to turn the 1-million-strong demonstrations on Jerusalem Day [14 June] — demonstrations which clearly embodied the will of the Muslim people of Iran to liberate Palestine — into bloody demonstrations through aerial and rocket bombardment of Iranian cities on that sacred day. The Iraqi regime has committeed this heinous action but it was able only to kill a group of citizens in some cities who were chanting anti-Israel slogans and calling for the liberation of Jerusalem.

The surrogate Iraqi regime is strengthening its ties of friendship with the regimes that have connections with Zionism, such as Egypt and Jordan, and with some Palestinians who have openly left the Palestinian cause and for whom the Palestinian cause has become an event of the past whose reminiscences they enjoy. The Iraqi regime is taking an increasingly hostile and distant stand toward countries such as Syria and Libya which continue to raise the slogan of the struggle against Zionism and the liberation of Palestine.

The other distinction separating the two sides is the stand toward the Islamic Republic and toward events and issues connected with it. Hostility to an incipent regime that has clearly declared its stands and objectives undoubtedly means hostility to such stands and objectives. The slogan of the rejection of subservience to the East or the West; the slogan of the unity of the Muslim world; the slogan of reviving and applying Islamic values; the slogan of right and justice that stem from the very essence of Islam; the slogan of the superiority of the power of man and ideology over the power of technology; the slogan of the defense of the oppressed and the confrontation of the oppressor; the slogan of monotheism and the rejection of polytheism, tyranny, and the devil — all these slogans that have been declared on both the international and national levels by the Islamic Republic have put forward a new progressive and unprecedented trend. This is itself is a criterion for distinguishing between the two fronts. It is natural that a subservient reactionary regime will not shoulder the slogan of "neither East nor West" particularly when such a slogan becomes the policy of a regime and is manifested in a tangible and scientific manner. The same applies to the rest of the slogans.

Hence it is very natural to see the harmony between the media that are hostile to us, the media of the world hegemonous powers, and the official and unofficial trumpets of some of the surrogate and subservient regimes. The rallying of the masses around the

Islamic Republic is proof of their independence and correct line. With the help of God we are determined to support the progressive wing of the Muslim world and guide the Islamic nation toward a genuine and correct unity and toward a true independence that achieves material prosperity and moral sublimation.

There is no doubt that the sincere and true intentions of the government and the will and courage of peoples will be the greatest factor assisting in the achievement of such an objective.

I ask Almighty God to grant our nation increased awareness, vigilance, and the ability to make a correct diagnosis, and to champion and grant victory to those who are following His path and defending His religion and who are standing fast, a victory that uplifts the believers and leaves the unbelievers and hypocrites in disarray.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Clear proofs have come to you from your Lord. Whosoever sees clearly, it is to his own gain; and whosoever is blind, it is to his own loss; I am not a watcher over you." "O believers, be securers of justice, witnesses for God, even though it be against yourselves." "O worshippers of God, I urge you and myself to fear God. I ask God to forgive me and you. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate." "When the help of God and victory come, and when you see men entering God's religion in throngs, then proclaim the praise of your God, and ask his forgiveness; for He turns again unto men." [Koranic verses]

Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

Velayati Reports to Khamene'i on Far East Visit

LD062000 Tehran IRNA in English 1948 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 6, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i received Saturday Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who gave him a report on the Iranian high delegation's visit to China and Japan.

Khamene'i Hails Venezuela on National Day

LD051801 Tehran IRNA in English 1722 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 5, IRNA — A congratulatory message was sent to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and that nation by President 'Ali Khamene'i today marking the independence day of the country.

In his message, the president expressed the hope that with regards to the common points between the two countries in oil fields and the general issues of the Third World, cooperation between the two friendly countries during the next year would further strengthen mutual relations.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i also wished success and prosperity for the government and nation of Venezuela.

Muslims 'Must React' to U.S. Boycott of Beirut

GF061900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The war declared by the United States against Beirut airport is a war against all of Lebanon and a war against all the Arab and Muslim states. It is true that the battle is limited, for it is economic and it is confined to Beirut airport and the air routes. However, the U.S. measure is a kind of challenge to the Lebanese people and to all the Arab and Muslim peoples. The Arab and Muslim states must react to the U.S. measures on such a premise and adopt deterrrent measures.

The objectives of the measures against Lebanon are not aimed at Lebanon alone. The harm that will befall Lebanon as a result of the aerial blockade will inevitably have an effect on all the Muslim states without exception. The U.S. blockade of Beirut airport symbolizes the U.S. desire to subjugate the Muslim world to the policy of the arrogant powers. The primary target of the U.S. measures is the will of the Muslim nation. Consequently, confrontation of the new U.S. aggression is not the responsibility of Lebanon alone but is the responsibility of all Muslim states. All are affected and all must stand up to the new U.S. challenge.

The least that can be done to deter the United States from implementing its aggressive measures is to give the United States a chice: either to rescind its decision and halt all the measures, or all the Muslim states will adopt similar measures against U.S. aircraft and the aircraft of all states that participate with the United States in carrying out the proposed measures. Only in this way can the United States understand the consequences of its criminal actions that stem from arrogance.

We must make the United States understand that the Muslim world is one body: If one part of it is attacked it is as if the whole body has been attacked. We must make the United States understand that it cannot simply use the Muslim world as a field for political football and that the Muslim world is not a stage for a U.S. scenario, however well written and precise such a scenario may be.

Conveying these facts to the arrogant American mind is the responsibility of all Muslims. If the response to aggression is retaliation, then it is the responsibility of all Muslims to reply in kind to the U.S. economic aggression against Lebanon. If Washington should persist in its boycott of Lebanon, the entire Muslim nation should boycott the United States by refraining from buying U.S. goods and products, and by abrogating economic agreements and contracts between Muslim states and U.S. companies following the implementation of the first measures against U.S. aircraft.

This is the appropriate response to U.S. arrogance. It will be a lesson which the White House can never forget. The United States must understand that it does not possess any weapon in the face of the Muslim nation, and that what the Muslim nation possesses is more powerful than all the U.S. arsenal. If the Muslim world should choose to respond to only a small part of U.S. aggression such a response would suffice to put the U.S.

economy many years back. Let Washington understand this fact, and let the Muslim states be aware of their historic responsibility if the United States should persist in its arrogance.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

GF080524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, following U.S. threats to impose a boycott on Beirut International Airport and apply pressure on various countries to join this boycott, Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement.

He said: The United States has gained no benefit from its militaristic policies in Lebanon. Despite sending naval warships and Marines, fully cooperating with the Zionist regime, killing and treading upon the people of Lebanon, and exploding bombs in mosques and streets and massacring innocent people, they have not been able to break the heroic and glorious resistance of the struggling Lebanese Muslims against the aggression of the Zionist enemy and its backers.

The United States still continues to carry out such terrorist actions as part of its policy and has started a new political move for a boycott of Beirut International Airport. It has asked its allies to ban flights of their airlines to this airport in an effort to internationalize this boycott.

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry added: The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns this new method of pressure on the innocent people of Lebanon. It asked the Arab Muslim countries to withstand the new American pressure tactics and to diffuse this illegal action which has been taken against innocent Lebanon because of its people's resistance against Israel. Iran asks these nations to show their reaction and if the boycott is carried out by the United States and other countries, they too should close their airports and airspace to U.S. flights.

The spokesman for the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry added: The latest U.S. threats once again prove that the restraint shown by some reactionary Arab regimes toward the United States and their move toward compromise with the Israeli camp not only has had no effect on U.S. policies, but it has made the Zionist regime and its prime backer, the United States, more determined than before to implement its aggressive policies in the region.

Hezbollah Party Statement

GF051534 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The U.S. decision to isolate Beirut airport — following the hijacking of the U.S. plane — drew severe criticism from Muslims. They demanded that the U.S. threats be firmly confronted.

The Hezbollah party yesterday issued a statement in which it regarded the measures undertaken by the United States against the Lebanese people as representing support for international terrorism whose center is Israel. The statement said that the United States proved to be the master of terrorism by using its veto at the UN Security Council against the [draft plan] that denounces the aggression of the Zionist entity on Lebanon and backs the Zionist measures in which more than 700 Muslim detainees were transferred from Lebanon to occupied Palestine. Concluding, the Hezbollah statement advised the U.S. people to stand up against Washington's aggression against the rights of the oppressed because the lovers of martyrdom are ready to execute their duties in the proper way.

Sayyid Husayn al-Musawi, the official in charge of the Islamic Amal Movement in Ba'labakk in eastern Lebanon, discussed the latest U.S. threats against the deprived Muslims of Lebanon. He said: The U.S Government and its failing president are incapable of executing any military action against the Muslim revolutionaries because they [the U.S. Government and President] will immediately pay an exorbitant price. He pointed out that the Muslims, who currently have the initiative, will make the United States restive all over the world. He emphasized the continuation of the struggle until the collapse of Israel and until the end of its aggression.

Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah, a Muslim Lebanese ulema, also stressed the U.S. inability to harm the Muslims because the time of threats against the people is over. He said: The U.S. threats reveal Washington's inability to retaliate against the Muslims.

Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalam, the Ja'farite mufti in Lebanon, also expressed his denunciation of the U.S. threats against the Lebanese people. He said that these threats will not intimidate us. On the contrary they will urge our people to escalate their struggle to recover their legitimate rights.

Kurdish Commander Killed in Recent Operations

LD061755 Tehran IRNA in English 1751 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Orumiyeh, East Azarbaijan Prov., July 6, IRNA — Operational Commander of the outlawed Kordestan Democratic Party, Aliar, was killed during a series of operations carried out by the Islamic combatants in the past few days, Hamizeh Seyyed al-Shohada headquarters in Western Iran told IRNA Saturday.

In the operations which started with the code name of Ansarollah in the western areas of Saqqez, Baneh and Divandarreh in Kordestan Prov. some other outlaws along with Aliar were killed.

Further Details

GF070556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the Hamizeh Seyyed al-Shohada headquarters has announced that during successful operations along the northwestern borders of the country the combatants of Islam struck deadly blows against the forces of antirevolution and killed or wounded more than 40 of them. The bodies of many of these mercenaries still remain at the scene of the clashes.

During these operations which took place during the past few days in Saqqez, Baneh, and Divandarreh, the operational commander for the [Kordestan] Democratic Party, named Aliar, was killed. A number of other outlaws also were killed. During this operation a large amount of weapons, artillery pieces, and documents were found by the combatants of Islam.

In revealing this to the Central News Unit in Urumiyeh, the headquarters for Hamizeh Seyyed al-Shohada asked all deceived persons to return to the loving arms of Islam and lead an honorable life.

Continuing Reportage on Conflict With Iraq

Iraq Repelled at Piranshahr

LD051611 Tehran IRNA in English 1558 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan Prov., July 5 IRNA — Intruding Iraqi planes violated the airpeace of Piranshahr at 12:05 hours local time (8:35 GMT) today. They were prevented from any operation, by Iranian antiaircraft fire and forced to flee.

Communique No 2,155

LD051646 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 5, IRNA — The Joint Staff Command of the armed forces announced today that the Gendarmerie Forces halted Iraqi engineering and military activities on the Arvand River coasts, demolishing several group and munitions bunkers and killing or wounding more than 10 enemy troops Thursday.

In its communique No 2,155 the Joint Staff Command further said that the enemy sustained casualties and losses during fire exchanges in southern fronts over the same period. The infiltration of enemy troops in southern Majnun Island was prevented and the aggressors were suppressed. Exchange of fire continuted sporadically in Abadan and Khorramshahr as a result of which four houses were damaged in Abadan and fire broke out in one case in Khorramshahr.

In the northwestern operational regions, the communique added, Iraqi activities were disturbed in Marivan Region while several enemy bunkers were destroyed and some Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in these fronts as Islamic defenders opened artillery fire upon the enemy positions.

Meanwhile enemy troops sustained casualties in the western fronts, concluded the Joint Staff Command communique.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF061440 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The shelling of Abadan and Khorramshahr by the mercenaries of the Ba'thist Zionist ruling regime of Iraq continued during the past 24 hours. According to the Central News Unit, as a result of heavy shellfire from long-range artillery units of Saddam's mercenary forces, parts of five houses were damaged in Abadan and some damage was also reported from Khorramshahr.

Communique No 2,156

LD061647 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 6, IRNA — A military communique released here today by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said 34 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and or wounded in battlefronts near Mehran and that 10 larger bunkers of the enemy troops and two of their vehicles had been shattered on Friday.

The communique number 2156 said another 18 enemy soldiers had been killed or wounded in battlefronts near Arvand River and four of their bunkers had been demolished on the same day. It said that artillery fire was sporadically exchanged between the Iranian and Iraqi forces on Friday in other parts of the battlefronts.

At dawn on Friday columns of Iraqi troops attempted to infiltrate Islamic combatants of Iran positions near Kushk but were immediately repelled. Encounters occurred between Iran's Muslim troops and the Iraqi troops in oher parts of the southern fronts on Friday, with damages and casualties being inflicted on the enemy forces. Elsewhere in the northwestern fronts artillery fire was traded between the Iranian forces and the Iraqi troops who sustained material damages and casualties on Friday.

In related report Iraqi fighter bombers approached the airspace of Abadan at 09:00 hours local time (05:30 hours GMT) and again at 16.30 hours (13:00 hours GMT) on Saturday but were driven away by the surface-to-air fire of Iran's Muslim combatants.

Meanwhile five shops were damaged in Abadan on Friday and one location in the city of Khorramshahr caught fire as a result of being hit by the long-range fire of the Iraqi forces.

Shelling of Towns Denied

LD071546 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 7, IRNA — A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters Sunday denied Iraqi allegations that Iran has shelled Iraqi border villages and towns. Speaking to IRNA, the spokesman said Iranian combatants are under strict orders not to shell Iraq's border towns until further notice. He added that military reports indicate that this order is being closely observed. He further said Iraq aimed to gain propaganda points by such allegations. "There is no truth to these false claims," he said.

Communique No 2,157

LD071737 Tehran IRNA in English 1728 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tehran, July 7, IRNA — A military communique published here today said that sporadic artillery fire was traded

between Iran's Muslim combatants and the Iraqi troops in many of the battlefronts on Saturday.

The communique number 2157 released by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that at least 15 Iraqi soldiers had been killed and wounded in an exchange of artillery fire between the Iranian troops and the enemy soldiers in and near Maymak [as received].

In the northwestern fronts limited battles continued between the waring sides with material and human casualties being inflicted upon the enemy soldiers. In Sardasht columns of enemy troops tried to infiltrate Iranian positions but were immediately repelled incurring heavy casualties. Throughout Saturday artillery fire was also traded between Iran's Muslim combatants and the Iraqi forces in and near Nahr-Anbar and Hoseyniyeh. Meanwhile the Iraqi fighter bombers tried to approach Iranian air space near the town of Ziveh and the city of Piranshahr and the southern Majnun Island but were repelled by the surface-to-air fire of the Iranian forces.

Elsewhere in and near the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr artillery fire was exchanged between the ground force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and enemy troops during which three shops in Abadan were hit by enemy shells and damaged. Meanwhile gendarmerie combatants maintained their full control over enemy operations across the Arvand River on Saturday demolishing many enemy positions and their bunkers and setting ablaze their ammunitions depots, killing and wounding at least 10 Iraqi soldiers Saturday.

A separate dispatch by IRNA reporter from Urumiyeh on Sunday said that a number of Iraqi fighter bombers had approached the Iranian city of Piranshahr at 07:00 hours and again at 09:25 hours GMT on Sunday but that they were repelled by the surface-to-air fire of Iran's Muslim combatants before dropping any bombs.

Iraqis Killed in Ilam

LD071907 Tehran IRNA in English 1903 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Bakhtaran, Bakhtaran Prov., July 7, IRNA — Over the past 24 hours more than 17 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded when the Islamic Combatants opened their effective artillery fire on their positions in the battlefronts of Here and Ilam in Ilam Province. The Iranian artillery fire paralysed the enemy's engineering activities in these fronts, destroying two individual and group bunkers plus some of their observation posts.

Shi'ite Marchers Killed by Police in Pakistan

LD061652 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Islamabad, July 6, IRNA — Over 60 were killed or wounded in bloody clashes in Quetta, Pakistan which erupted when police opened fire on a peaceful Shi'ite Muslim demonstration.

Those killed included the Shi'ite marchers as well as police officers. Also a number of banks and government vehicles were set ablaze.

The demonstration was held to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Pakistani Movement for the Implementation of the Ja'afari Jurisprudence.

Demonstrators have reportedly occupied one police headquarters in Almar Street, the scene of clashes while at 16.00 hours local time demonstrators and police stopped fighting.

Representatives from Shi'ite Muslims and the police in Quetta are negotiating for an end to clashes.

Afghan Revolutionaries Down DRA Helicopter

GF070648 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries attacked a military convoy of the joint USSR-DRA forces in the Bazarak area in the Panjsher Valley.

They killed or wounded 60 soldiers of the joint forces and downed a helicopter belonging to the army of the Kabul regime.

The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in an ambush operation to the north of Kabul destroyed 12 tanks, personnel carriers, and vehicles belonging to the Soviet occupation forces and the forces of Babrak Karmal, and killed 6 soldiers.